1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo 50 beds	Parwanoo 50 beds	
8.	Karnataka	Indiranagar 300 beds	Rajajinagar 50 beds	
9.	Kerala	Ernakulam 65 beds/ Now proposed Asramam 100 beds	Udyogmanda 155 l beds	
10.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	Rourkela 50 beds	
11.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry 75 beds	Pondicherry 75 beds	
12.	Punjab	Jalandhar 100 beds +90 beds Annexe	Ludhiana	Taken over on 1.11.2002
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur 236 beds	Jaipur 236 beds	Taken over on 1.9.2002
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahibabad 100 beds	Sahibabad 100 beds	
15.	Bihar	Phulwari sharif 50 beds	—	
16.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh 50 beds	Chandigarh 50 beds	Commissioned on 1.10.2002

Note: In States of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh where ESIC is already running hospitals cum ODCs directly, the same will be further upgraded as Model Hospitals in consultation with State Govt.

Job Shedding in manufacturing, mining and agricultural sector

983. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that between 1996 to 2000 more than 3.6 lakhs jobs have been shedded in manufacturing, mining and agricultural sectors; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and

unemployment are obtained through National Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation from time to time. As per these surveys, estimated employment in Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural sectors during 1993-94 and 1999-2000 was of the order of 28.72 crore and 28.83 crore respectively indicating a marginal increase. Due to globalization and economic liberalization some employment opportunities in the older types of industries might have been reduced but at the same time, new employment opportunities are created in a number of new areas. On the whole, employment opportunities have registered an increasing trend during 1994-2000.

Making social security requirements a fundamental right

984. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that social security requirements of the workers be made a fundamental right under the constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons addressed by the Commission in favour of the proposal; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) and (b)The Second National Commission on labour has accepted the need to consider social security as a fundamental human right. The Commission has recommended a system in which the State bears the responsibility for providing and ensuring an elementary or basic level of security, and leaves room for partly or wholly contributory schemes.

(c) Due to huge coverage gap in social security especially in the unorganized sector and lack of resources, state funding of social security even on a very minimum scale in not possible. The State can only play the role of a facilitator. It is for the employer and the employee to contribute towards building a social security net that could be universal in application.